

By 2001, that figure had risen to 48 percent. Mr. Speaker, 70,000 students are victims of alcohol-related sexual assaults each year. Most of these are date rapes. More than 500,000 students suffer alcohol-related injuries annually.

Despite these statistics, a total of \$53 million in 2001 and \$58 million in 2002 was spent to place ads in college sports programs by the alcohol industry.

The 2002 NCAA basketball tournament had more alcohol ads than the Super Bowl, the World Series, college bowl games, and Monday Night Football combined. Alcohol advertising made up more than twice the percentage of ad spending on college sports of all other television programs in 2001 and 2002. Recent riots at the University of Connecticut and Iowa State, as well as some of the recruiting scandals we have heard about on college campuses, have been fueled largely by alcohol.

A spokesperson from the NCAA recently said, "Alcohol advertising is not inconsistent with our mission." I beg to differ. The NCAA handbook states that NCAA policy should exclude "advertisements that do not seem to be in the best interests of higher education."

As a result of the mixed messages our colleges and universities are sending, I have introduced House Resolution 575 calling upon NCAA member schools to voluntarily ban advertising on college sports broadcasts. This is simply a resolution. It is something I hope that Members of Congress will get behind because we think we need to call attention to the inconsistency of policies that our colleges and universities are promoting.

Dean Smith, the former North Carolina basketball coach who set all kinds of coaching records said this. He said, "If aspirin were the leading cause of death on college campuses, do you think chancellors, presidents, and trustees would allow aspirin commercials on basketball commercials on telecasts. They wouldn't, not for a minute."

I recently speak to Coach John Wooden, who won 10 NCAA basketball championships in 12 years; and he wholeheartedly endorses taking alcohol advertising out of college sports. So I would agree with Dean Smith and Don Wooden, because over 36 years on college campuses, I saw case after case where alcohol was the biggest problem that we encountered.

Apparently others agree: 84 percent of Americans think advertising beer on college games is not in the best interests of higher education; 71 percent of Americans support a ban of alcohol ads on college games; 77 percent of parents say it is wrong for colleges to profit from alcohol advertising while trying to combat alcohol abuse on their campuses.

The problem outlined by the National Academy of Science study goes beyond the college campus. I think this is certainly worthy of note, Mr. Speaker. Underage drinking is a serious issue in our middle schools, in our high

schools and, in some cases, in our elementary schools. We have over 3 million teenage alcoholics in our country today. By the end of the eighth grade, 47 percent of students have engaged in heavy drinking. Most eighth graders are 13 years old. Children who drink before age 15 are four times more likely to become alcohol-dependent than those who wait until after 15. Underage drinking kills 6.5 times more youth than all other illegal drugs combined; and yet this problem flies largely under the radar screen. Underage drinking costs the American taxpayers each year more than \$50 billion. Despite these numbers, the Federal Government spends 25 times more on combating drugs such as cocaine, marijuana, and heroin than on preventing underage alcohol use.

I urge my colleagues to pay attention to this serious problem, as we are going to shortly introduce some legislation to combat this particular issue.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. GEORGE MILLER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GEORGE MILLER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take my Special Order out of order.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

#### IMPORTATION, DISCOUNT CARDS, AND MEDICARE MISINFORMATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. EMANUEL) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. EMANUEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to review this week as it relates to the Medicare prescription drug bill.

It started with the Secretary of Health and Human Services announcing on Monday, given the confusion over the Web site that they had put up, that they were going to think about taking it down because there was such confusion out among seniors about the pricing and among the pharmaceutical companies about actually what, in fact, they were offering and whether there was a discount. The Web site was intended, as Tommy Thompson said, to drive prices down.

There was such confusion in the marketplace that on the first day, Health and Human Services Secretary Tommy Thompson said we are thinking of taking the Web site down. Then they launched the big discount card that is supposed to provide somewhere between a 10 to 20 percent discount on prices.

Every year for the last 6 years, prices of prescription drugs have gone up, on

average, 17 percent, somewhere around five times the rate of inflation; and this year it is projected to go up 18 percent, and next year it is projected to go up 20 percent. The card was so confusing that at the Speaker's own town hall meeting, he got into an argument with a senior citizen who said, why do we not just do what Canada does and offer and, in fact, allow us to buy drugs in Canada where they are 30 to 80 percent cheaper? In fact, if you compare the discount that the drug card would offer like on Lipitor versus what the price is in Canada or Europe, even with the discount card, the prices for Lipitor in Europe are 129 percent cheaper than they are even with the discount card. Celebrex, another common drug, even with the discount price from the card, in Europe and in Canada, the price is 85 percent cheaper. Seniors know that.

Third, just this week, the Congressional Research Service found that, in fact, the cost of the bill for prescription drugs was never \$400 billion, but \$534 billion, and that the administrator, Mr. Foster, who intended to tell Congress, was told he was not allowed to and withheld the information from Congress; that in fact the Members who told him that have broken the law; broken the law.

I will tell my colleagues today, if that bill was on the floor, it would go down in resounding defeat, because people in Congress who thought they were getting all of the protection from the pharmaceutical industry have realized finally, having talked to their constituents, what is wrong with this bill. It does nothing to affect price. So we can have all the discount cards we want, we can have a Web site that is a failure, and now we have information out there that, in fact, people broke the law trying to pass this bill, and we now know what seniors have always told us. Since the bill did nothing to affect price, nothing to affect affordability, nothing to give them world-class drugs at world-class prices, which is the cheapest prices we could get, that in fact Congress was deceived and not given the information that was required to deal with that legislation.

Just today, at 5:30 in the evening, Secretary Tommy Thompson, having fought tooth and nail to oppose the notion of allowing people to buy drugs in Canada and in Europe and to bring competition to the market and bring choice to the market, at 5:30 this evening Tommy Thompson announced that he believes in the reimportation of prescription drugs, that we should pass legislation, and he would recommend that the President sign that legislation. So in the last 48 hours, I just want my colleagues to review this with me.

The Congressional Research Service has found out that members of the administration broke the law by withholding information from Congress. The Web site that they put up to help bring competition to the market, they